§ 24.290

the transfer record and any accompanying documents. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1380, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5362))

(Approved by the Office of Management and Budget under control number 1512–0298)

REMOVALS WITHOUT PAYMENT OF TAX

§ 24.290 Removal of wine as distilling material.

- (a) General. Still wine may be removed without payment of tax to the production facilities of a distilled spirits plant for use as distilling material. The volume of distilling material may be determined at either the bonded wine premises or the distilled spirits plant.
- (b) Special natural wine. Unmarketable special natural wine may be removed to a distilled spirits plant for use as distilling material in the production of wine spirits (but not brandy). Where sugar has been used in the production of special natural wine, the wine may not be removed for use as distilling material if the unfermented sugars therein have been fermented prior to the removal. If wine spirits produced from special natural wine contain any flavor characteristics of the special natural wine, the wine spirits may be used only in the production of a special natural wine. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1380, as amended, 1382, as amended, 1395, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5362, 5373, 5552))

§24.291 Removal of wine for vinegar production.

(a) General. Still wine may be removed from bonded wine premises, without payment of tax, for use in the manufacture of vinegar. Where the proprietor is also the proprietor of a vinegar plant located adjacent or contiguous to the bonded wine premises, wine may be removed without payment of tax upon filing a consent of surety extending the terms of the wine bond to cover the removal and use of wine in the manufacture of vinegar. Where the proprietor of a vinegar plant is not the proprietor of an adjacent or contiguous bonded wine premises, the proprietor of the vinegar plant may receive wine, without payment of tax, for use in the manufacture of vinegar by filing a bond

under the provisions of §24.146(c) to cover the removal to and use of wine at the vinegar plant.

- (b) Vinegar plant records. Each proprietor of a vinegar plant to which wine is shipped, without payment of tax, for use in the manufacture of vinegar shall keep a record of all wine received and used for the manufacture of vinegar and of all vinegar produced and disposed of. The record will show the following information:
- (1) The volume and alcohol content of all wine received, the date of receipt, and the name, registry number, and address of the bonded wine premises from which received;
- (2) The volume and alcohol content of all wine used in the manufacture of vinegar, and the date of use:
- (3) The volume and grain strength of the vinegar produced, and the date of production. (This volume will be reported on a 100-grain strength basis and will be determined by multiplying the wine gallons of vinegar produced by the grain strength thereof and dividing the result by 100); and
- (4) The names and addresses of all persons to whom vinegar is shipped, the volume and grain strength shipped to each, and the date of shipment. (Grain strength is a measure of the acetic acid content of vinegar, expressed as 10 times the grams of acetic acid per 100 mL).
- (c) Inspection of vinegar plants. The proprietor of a vinegar plant receiving wine, without payment of tax, for use in the manufacture of vinegar shall make the premises and records available for inspection by appropriate ATF officers during regular business hours. (August 16, 1954, ch. 736, 68A Stat. 903, as amended (26 U.S.C. 7606); Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85–859, 72 Stat. 1380, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5362))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13684, Mar. 22, 1999]

§24.292 Exported wine.

(a) *General*. Wine may be removed from a bonded wine premises without payment of tax for exportation, for use

on vessels and aircraft, for transportation to and deposit in a "Class 6" manufacturing bonded warehouse, for transfer to and deposit in a customs bonded warehouse, and for transfer to and deposit in a foreign-trade zone for exportation or for storage pending exportation. Removals of wine for export will be in accordance with the procedures in part 252 of this chapter.

(b) Return of wine to bonded storage. Wines which have been lawfully withdrawn, without payment of tax, under the provisions of part 252 of this chapter may be returned to bonded wine premises from which withdrawn for storage pending subsequent removal for lawful purposes. On return of wine to bonded wine premises, the proprietor shall record the receipt showing the gallonage of each tax class received and returned to storage on bonded wine premises and shall report the return on the ATF F 5120.17, Report of Bonded Wine Premises Operations for the reporting period with an explanatory notation. All provisions of this part applicable to wine in bond at bonded wine premises and to removals from bond are applicable to returned wine. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1380, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5362))

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[T.D. ATF–299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF–338, 58 FR 19065, Apr. $12,\,1993$]

§24.293 Wine for Government use.

(a) General. Wine may be removed from bonded wine premises, free of tax, for use of the Government of the United States, or any agency thereof, upon receipt of a proper Government order signed by the officer in charge of the department, institution, station, or similar establishment, to which the wine is to be shipped or other officer duly authorized to sign the order. The governmental order will show the kind, quantity and alcohol content of the wine desired; and the purpose for which the wine is to be used. Wine may also be removed for use by the governments of the several states and the District of Columbia, or of any subdivision thereof, or by any agency of the governments, free of tax, from bonded wine

premises for analysis, testing, research or experimentation.

(b) Bill of lading and report of shipment. Where wine is shipped by common carrier, the proprietor shall retain a copy of the bill of lading, covering the shipment, with the ATF F 5120.17, Report of Bonded Wine Premises Operations for the reporting period in which the shipment is made. The bill of lading will show the name and address of the agency to which the wine is shipped, identifying marks on containers or cases, and alcohol content of the wine. The governmental order, or a copy of the order, will be filed at the bonded wine premises available for inspection by appropriate ATF officers. (Sec. 201, Pub. L. 85-859, 72 Stat. 1380. as amended, 1381, as amended (26 U.S.C. 5362, 5367, 7510))

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[T.D. ATF-299, 55 FR 24989, June 19, 1990, as amended by T.D. ATF-312, 56 FR 31082, July 9, 1991; T.D. ATF-338, 58 FR 19065, Apr. 12, 1993; T.D. ATF-409, 64 FR 13684, Mar. 22, 1999]

§24.294 Destruction of wine.

(a) General. Wine on bonded wine premises may be destroyed on or off wine premises by the proprietor without payment of tax. A proprietor who wants to destroy wine on or off wine premises must file with the appropriate ATF officer an application stating the kind, alcohol content, and approximate volume of wine to be destroyed, where the wine is to be destroyed, and the reason for destruction. Wine to be destroyed must be inspected, and the destruction supervised, by an appropriate ATF officer unless the appropriate ATF officer authorizes the proprietor to destroy the wine without inspection and supervision. The wine must not be destroyed until the proprietor has received authority from the appropriate ATF officer.

(b) Record of destruction. The proprietor shall maintain a record of the volume destroyed and include the quantity on the ATF F 5120.17, Report of Bonded Wine Premises Operations. If part of the volume of the material destroyed is not wine, the volume destroyed will be reported on the basis of actual wine content of the material,